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case of currents going in parallel and in opposite directions.

The theory is carried out a step further to explain the attraction and subsequent repulsion after contact of an electrified and a neutral substance and the passage of a spark. But it is extremely speculative, and is not as yet experimentally illustrated, and I think that at present it is better to pass it by,

I believe that the professor will exhibit his experiments and give some account of his mathematical investigations, which have occupied his time for five years, to the Académie des Sciences this afternoon. His results have not been published before. GEORGE FORBES.

THE ELECTRIC DISCHARGE THROUGH COLZA OIL.*

By A. MACFARLANE, D. SC., F. R. S. E.

The electrical properties of colza oil which I have examined are its dielectric strength and some phenomena which accompany the passage of the spark. By the dielectric strength of a substance I mean the ratio of the difference of potential required to pass a spark through air under the same conditions. The electrodes used were two parallel brass plates each four inches in diameter. When comparing the gases the standard distance of the plate chosen was 5 mm. In the case of liquids it is convenient to observe for a shorter distance, and reduce the result by the law which previous experiments of mine have established, namely, that in the case of the discharge between parallel plates through a liquid dielectric, the difference of potential required is proportional to the distance between the plates. (*Trans. R. S. E.*, vol. xxix. p. 563). One set of observations gave the ratio for colza oil to be 2.7, another gave 2.5. Hence 2.6 may be taken. I have now obtained the following table of dielectric strengths for liquids (1 being unity).

Substance.	Dielectric Strength.
Paraffine oil	3.7
Oil of turpentine.....	4.0
Paraffine liquefied.....	2.4
Olive oil.....	3.5
Colza oil.....	2.6

The specific gravity of the colza oil is .91. The passage of the spark was accompanied by the formation of gas bubbles, but there was no deposition of solid particles. As the 4-inch plates were placed horizontally in the oil a bubble produced by the discharge was prevented from escaping by the upper plate. When the upper plate is again electrified such a bubble behaves in the following manner. If it is large enough it will extend itself somewhat like an hour-glass between the plates, but if it is smaller it takes the form of an acorn with a flat base, the base resting on one or other of the plates. When the upper plate is charged positively the bubble is repelled so as to place its base on the lower plate; when the electricity is changed to negative the bubble remains with its base on the upper plate. A reversal of the order of charging did not change the effect. After a few electrifications a sufficient number of solid particles collect to form a chain, and thus interfere with the phenomenon, the bubbles then being lengthened out in a remarkable manner, but never repelled to the lower plate. When the upper plate was charged negatively, gas bubbles appeared to me to rise from the lower plate, as if they had been formed there. To test this point further I took some sparks between two smaller disks placed vertically in the oil. The gas-bubbles were observed to rise up at the negative surface as if they had been formed at the positive surface, and had been repelled or carried straight across, and then rose up at the negative surface. When the spark was taken between two points bent at right

angles to two rods dipping into the oil, the bubbles were observed to shoot out in the direction from the positively charged point, and to circulate round the earth-rod some time before rising to the surface. These phenomena indicate that the bubble is positively electrified.

ASTRONOMY.

ON THE POSSIBILITY OF THE EXISTENCE OF INTRA-MERCURIAL PLANETS.*

By BALFOUR STEWART, LL.D., F.R.S.

It is a somewhat frequent speculation amongst those who are engaged in sun-spot research to regard the state of the solar surface as influenced in some way by the positions of the planets.

In order to verify this hypothesis observers have tried whether there appear to be solar periods exactly coinciding with certain well-known planetary periods. This method has been adopted by the Kew observers (Messrs. De La Rue, Stewart, and Loewy), who had an unusually large mass of material at their disposal, and they have obtained from it the following results:—

1. An apparent maximum and minimum of spotted area approximately corresponding in time to the perihelion and aphelion of Mercury.
2. An apparent maximum and minimum of spotted area approximately corresponding in time to the conjunction and opposition of Mercury and Jupiter.
3. An apparent maximum and minimum of spotted area approximately corresponding in time to the conjunction and opposition of Venus and Jupiter.
4. An apparent maximum and minimum of spotted area approximately corresponding in time to the conjunction and opposition of Venus and Mercury.

The Kew observers make the following remarks upon these results:—

"There appears to be a certain amount of likeness between the march of the numbers in the four periods which we have investigated, but we desire to record this rather as a result brought out by a certain specified method of treating the material at our disposal than as a fact from which we are at present prepared to draw conclusions. As the investigation of these and similar phenomena proceeds, it may be hoped that much light will be thrown upon the causes of sun-spot periodicity.

The Kew observers have likewise produced evidence of a different kind in favor of the planetary hypothesis, for they have detected a periodicity in the behavior of sun-spots with regard to increase and diminution apparently depending upon the positions of the two nearer planets, Mercury and Venus. The law seems to be that as a portion of the sun's surface is carried by rotation nearer to one of these two influential planets, there is a tendency for spots to become less and disappear, while on the other hand, when it is carried away from the neighborhood of one of these planets, there is a tendency for spots to break out and increase.

But whatever truth may be in these conclusions, it appears to be quite certain that periodical relations between the various *known* planets will not account for *all* the sun-spot inequalities with which we are acquainted. They may account for some, but certainly not for all. For there are solar inequalities of short duration which presuming them to be real, can only be accounted for on the planetary hypothesis, by supposing the existence of several unknown intra-Mercurial planets.

Indeed these short-period inequalities in sun-spots and the allied phenomena of terrestrial magnetism and meteorology have so augmented in number of late years as to make some observers inclined to question their reality; while others again resort to the above-mentioned hypothesis, and attribute them to intra-Mercurial planetary agency.

The method to be pursued in detecting the existence

* British Association, 1881.

* British Association, 1881.